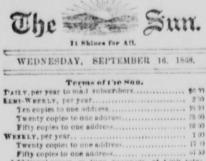
AMUSEMENTS.

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IN WHERLY-per line as above. THE SUN is served to subscribers at their bomes, throughout the Metropolitan District, at 11 cents per week. Orders for the paper received at the SUN Office

Notice to Subscribers. Subscribers wishing their address changed will please state whether DAILY, SEMI-WERKLY, or WERKLY, and also be particular to give their old State, County, and Post Office, as well as the new place to which they wish Our friends in sending in their subscriptions will also

so well to remit in Post Office orders, wherever convenient. If not, then recision the letters containing money and thus save a good deal of trouble.

More Suns Wanted !

The complaints continue and increase that the newsdealers do not supply-or nearly supply-the demands for THE SUN.

An Impartial Review.

The result of the election in Maine confirms anew the opinion we have constantly ex- | being at all consulted, and the commupressed respecting the Presidential canvass. It is destined to end in the election of Gen. GRANT. SEYMOUR and BLAIR bave to-day not a single chance of success; and the whole power of the Democratic party, but now so proud and so confident, will of necessity presently be concentrated upon a mighty if not a desperate effort to save the State of Pose to 50,000.

In this condition of affairs it may not be unwelcome to those fair-minded, thoughtful men, who are never carried away by the bland rush | present unequal system of representation. of partisan enthusiasm, to consider in what respects the election of Gen. GRANT will,

would be a good thing to have a Democratic ever measures came before them. President and a majority in one House of Congress, because, while they could not car-

partially completed. What a singular recommendation of a it be in delaying for that period the settleopportunities it would give to demagogues of all parties to go up and down the land disturbing the public mind with phantoms of new revolutions, new civil wars, new iutrigues, and new overturns? Would it be in the paralysis of every branch of the public service, and the robbery of the public revenue by incompetent and dishonest officials, such as the one party can't punish and the other won't turn out?

We can see no advantage to the people of any portion of the country in such a state of things. On the contrary, we believe that the now assured election of GRANT must be of great benefit precisely because it will close the conflict between the Executive and Congress, and produce a permanent settlement of the Southern States. That settlement may not be the best that might be devised. It may need improvement and alteration from time to time hereafter. But it will put an end to the turmoil and collisions that now render those States little better than the camps of hostile factions. It will give peace to the country, and allow it once more to start in the career of industry, commerce,

and progress. But if we turn from the programme of Gov. SEYMOUR, as quoted above, to that of Gen. BLAIR, the satisfaction of judicious men with the election of GRANT will be exceedingly increased. While Gov. SEYMOUR proposes merely to continue the struggle against the legislative power with which our experience under Mr. JOHNSON has made us familiar. Gen. BLAIR contemplates an active military assault upon the work of Congress in the South, to be followed by the complete subjurevolutionary scheme would at once set on foot a civil war more bloody and possibly more protracted than that which was commenced in 1861. We may well be thankful that the issue of the election will save the nation from all danger of such a catastrophe.

At the same time it is comfortable to be as

sured that in other respects the Republic wilk are mable to lay by anything, and few compara be safe in the hands of Gen. GRANT. He is a tively belong to benefit societies. They are long firm, magnanimous, disinterested, modest, patriotic man, endowed with extraordinary common sense and judgment, who has succommon sense and judgment, who has suc-ceeded in the discharge of every duty that remains nothing for them then but parish pay and has yet been laid upon him, no matter how the workhouse. weighty or important. Following these antecedents, we doubt not that he will, in the on Saturday.

DOWERY-The French Spy and The Wickedest Man great office to which he is about to be elevated, in the recent State Convention of his party at stitutional way."

Minority Representation. In a democratic government laws are made either directly by the people, assemthe spokesman for a certain number of citizens, and give expression to their views and wishes, and the opinions of the whole assembly ought to be divided in about the same proportion as those of the ent re community. electing representatives by districts, our bring his slanderers to justice. leg slative bodies are often far from being fair indications of the popular mind. A small majority in each district utterly excludes the minority from being heard, and puts the whole control of affairs into the hands of a Lttle more than half the people.

For instance, the Democrats in Maine are to the Republicans in the proportion of about five to seven, but they will not send a single representative to the next Congress, and in the State Legislature they will have scarcely one out of every four members. The same thing is true of other States where either party has an evenly distributed preponderance. The minority must sit by and see measures discussed and adopted without n ty, on its part, leses the advantage of their criticisms and suggestions. Perhaps on the final vote the minority would have to submit, after all; but they would have had the satisfaction of arguing the question face to face with their opponents, and of trying the effect of reason and persuasion. So, too, the victorious party would hear beforehand all policy, and have the opportunity of obviating | Confederate army: them in advance, when they appeared to be well-founded. Both, therefore, lose by our

To remedy this evil, which exists in all countries where legislation is intrusted to a under the present circumstances, prove more representative legislature, Mr. Thomas beneficial to the country than that of the HARE, in England, has suggested a method great Democratic chieftain of New York | which is now being extensively discussed there, and which deserves equal considera-One of the chief points in which the suc- tion from us. His proposition, in brief, is cess of GRANT appears to us very desirable is that, the number of representatives being frankly spoken of by Gov. SEYMOUR in his fixed at one for so many voters, each party letter accepting the Democratic nomination. shall have its fair proportion of representa-"It must be clear to every thinking man," tives under all circumstances. For example, he says, "that a division of political power according to his plan, there being in Maine tends to check the violence of party action, five members of Congress to be elected, and and to assure the peace and good order of the Democrats casting say 50,000 votes, while society. The election of a Democratic Exe- the Republicans cast 70,000, the Democrats cutive and a majority of Democratic would at least have two of those memmembers to the House of Representatives bers and the Republicans only three would not give to that party organization In like manner, the State Legislature, inthe power to make sudden or violent stead of being overwhelmingly Republican, changes, but it would serve to check those would be divided in the proportion of seven extreme measures which have been deplored to five, and thus the 50,000 Democrats would be divised in the political organizers. Star: I have been wanting to make a speech for the young ladies to organize Seymour and Blair Gen. Grant for some time, but a bad cold and want Gubs, and prevent the degradation of their race, by the lest men of both political organica. have a chance to exert the influence to of their layer prevented me. Reading Childe Harold tions." The Governor means here that it which they are entitled in shaping what-In order to practically secure this result, it

cy, they could neutralize the Repull can ma- tions. Now, the object is merely to ascer- speech. jority in the Senate and check the consumma- tain which of two or more candidates can tion of Republican measures that are already | poll the greatest number of votes. Under the new system, something more than this would be necessary. Mr. HARE proposes party, that even in its success it must be sub- that the ballots should indicate not only the standally impotent! This is the first part of | first choice of the voter, but also his second, Gov. Seymour's proposition; the second is, third, fourth, and fifth choice, and so on. If, that it would be advantageous to continue | then, there were fifty thousand lallots cast, for at least four years longer that conflict be- and fifty representatives to be chosen, every tween the Executive and Congress which candidate upon whom a thousand separate has been going on for the last three years. voters should agree would be declared elect-But where would be the advantage? Would ed. If thirty thousand of them united upon one man as their first choice, a thousand ment of the South? Would it be in keeping votes would be set aside to elect him, then the business of the whole country in a fever- another thousand would be applied to the ish and doubtful state? Would it be in the man of their second choice, and so on, until thirty candidates, each having at least one thousand separate votes, would be elected. If, in any given place, a candidate should receive less than the thousand votes necessary, he still would be entitled to the benefit of any additional votes cast for him clsewhere; and

is evident that a great change must be made

they would give him a seat. It is conceded that there would be considerable difficulty in making this plan work in practice, and, like every new project, experience would very possibly show that it was liable to objections not previously anticipated. But the main principle-that of giving to minorities a voice in legislation-is one so manifestly just that sooner or later some means must be found for enabling it to be acted

A member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science lately read a paper before that body, in which he drew a sorry pic are of the condition of agricultural laborers in the West of England. The rate of wages was, until lately, 7s. or 8s. a week, and is now only 8s. or 9s. Out of this the laborer has to pay 1s. to 1s. 6d. for house rent, and to provide food, clothing, fuel, and everything else needed for himself and his family. He is not allowed to keep a pig or poultry, for fear he may steal food for them from his master. He works nominally en or ten and a half hours a day, with an hour and a half deducted for meals. He is almost always, however, in reality kept a much longer ime than this, and is seldom paid anything for vertime, except by bread and cheese in barvest ne. Women get 7d. or 8d. a day for outdoor work, with a quart of cider, and boys small sums in proportion. The men breakfast before they leave home on teakettle broth, which congation of the Senate. The execution of this sixts of an infusion of bread and water, with a little milk, if it can be got. For function and dinner, which they can take with them, they have coarse bread and a little hard, dry skim-milk choese at 3d. per pound. For supper, on their return home, they have potatoes or cabbage, with a very small slice of bacon sometimes to give it a flavor. Butcher's meat they

seek exclusively for the prosperity and honor | Worcester, is not borne out by an examination of welfare to every other consideration. As he secure for Dr. G. B. Loning, of Salem, the nomihimself has expla ned it, "he will have no nation for Governor. In this he failed utterly, policy of his own to enforce against the will as our readers are already aware, Mr. WILLIAM of the people"; or, in the language of Gov. | CLAPLIN being selected as the candidate by ac-SEYMOUR, he will be "willing to carry out clamation. His other point was to prevent the the wishes of the people expressed in a con- passing of any resolution in favor of the payent of the five-twenty bonds in specie, and here his failure was no less conspicuous. The resolu tion which was adopted was the most decided ever produced in any convention, and the vote in its favor was unanimous, not even Gen. But-LER himself lifting his voice against it. Instead bled in mass meeting, or, where this is not of gaining prestige at Worcester, the General practicable from their great number, by would seem to have lost; but his failure there, delegates chosen to represent them. In theo- and his failure to get renominated to Congress in ry, the result should be the same in one case | the Lowell district, which is announced this as in the other. Each delegate ought to be morning, must not be taken as proving that he is laid upon the shelf. He is a man of too much vitality and self-assertion to remain long in political obscurity.

These reverses of Gen. BUTLER's confirm the wisdom of the advice that we have given bim on one or two occasions. If he wishes to maintain In consequence, however, of our system of his prominence before the country, he must

> The Freeman's Journal affirms that the alleged conversion of John Allen to religion is a mere matter of business. The profits of his infamous trade are increased "from the access of Methodist and other Protestant brethren." number of preschers, and exhorters, and 'brethring and sistern,' to the number of several hundred, have, for a week or two, been in the practice of gathering at John Allen's dance-house, breathing its fithy and recking atmosphere, and elbowing the painted, bloated females who sing Methodist hymns at mid-day and drink gin and revel with sailors at midnight."

> We have no information as to the foundation of these statements. If they are correct, the fact ought to be known. Who can prove their truth

or their falsity? Commodore M. F. MAURY was inducted into office as Professor of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute on Thursday last. On this oceasion he wore the crosses of several European orders of knighthood, which have been conferred upon him in consideration of his scientific mer-In his introductory address he urged the students before him to form good resolutions and reinforce them with noble aspirations. New York, where a year since their majority | the objections that could be made to their | models he bade them imitate were all of the late

to to the studio of Mr. Washington, and you will too to the studio of Mr. Washington, and you will there in praparation the portraits of our gallant d, who fell is the war, and who, as teachers and olars, once geneed these halls with their presence. r Superintendent, with an affectionate interest and isdom of purpose that is be yound praise, is causing fetter gallery to be prepared of these noble spir-that their memories may be embalmed in your rits, and their virtues mud their example ir-saured to serve you as guides and models, when the time or serve you as guides and models, when the time nec.

This institute, young as it is, fornished the war tha long list of heroes. Good over they were and ite, every one of them. When their likenesses are not in their places, go often to see them. Go with monations, that you may talk of their gallant deeds in the daring, their Christian virtues and manly lees. But when you feel that your good resolutes begin to fall, go alone, and listen to those election mates on the canves, and gather fresh resolution date mand with his paying upon the pictures and gather the stressless and gather fresh resoludetermined will by gazing upon the pictures on and Garland, of Rhodes, Crutchfield, and

In the whole of Commodore Mauny's address there was no recognition of any duty to the nation, no utterance of any sentiment of patriotism, except toward the State of Virginia alone.

Sig: I have been wanting to make a speech for

Sin: A writer in your paper of the 10th pre-leted a great total phenomenon to take place on the tidal phenomenon to take place on the ber text in the United States. I am tof November text in the Critica States, I amight a greater risk than be does, sat predict a reateychae on the Stilof Ortober next. My risk a predicting is greater than that of the writer abused, maximuch as the laws of tides are learly developed, but those of which are very crudely understoof, those more of the best misds of the world lawe can tagaged in their investigation, and still are so other.

doing.
The southwest edge of the cyclone will strike the istates of Indiana, Ohle, and Pennsylvania on that day. The wind being northwest, it will sweep all the foul clouds of treason isnut secession below it, leaving the blue sky of loyally and hope to loos upon. It will have the same exect on those bad chramts as a norther has on the yellow lever in the Gulf of Mexico-disperse it. Merico-disperse it.

Merico-disperse it.

Your tide predictor is rather short in his predictions, judging from the news from Maine.

Bow WOW.

Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter.

To the Editor of the Sun.

Sin: It has been a matter of surprise to me that in the list of names of the distinguished officers of the army and may who support Gen. Orant for the Presidency, the name of the distinguished officer quoted above should be omitted. In fact, Admirat Parrugut is the only navni name mentioned. Gen. Grant has no firmer friend and backer than Admirat Perter, and may I say that, as far as I know, the naval officers generally are in his favor; but in the case of Admirat Perter and Gen. Grant it is a ficundary process of the case of if all taken tegether made up his thousand,

The Public Markets.

Sin: Your remarks on the public markets a your issue of this date are of the highest ortance to all the inhabitants of this city, not mly as to the points adduced, but as regards others qually worthy of the consideration of every citizen. In the first place, then, Mr. Editor, there are really public markets in this city for the use of producers to sell the products of their farms to consumers. On the contrary, they are all huckster markets in

The rule in most other cities is, that country people shall have the whole use of the public markets until the middle of the day, after which the bucksters can enter and make their purchases. By this rule, the roducer and consumer deal with each other, without the gobetween bucksters intervening.

Practically the hucksters have got possession of he markets both inside and outside thereof, and atiguous thereto. The hucksters can act in combination to keep up prices, and when any overplus supplice come in by the river navigation, or by the rall-roads, it is the usual method rather to throw into the iver fruits and vegetables as a lesser loss than the eduction of the price would be.

Thus the public markets, so called, are a monopoly n the bands of the bucksters. If we cannot have uge landlord to let and lease the market places ave no markets at all. No government should tenements for business purposes. But in our city government all things are lawful to the "Ring," even the fostering of the hucksters of Washington Market, by whom the prices in the other markets,

and the retail grovery stores, are regulated. New York, Sept. 11, 1868. — A С -The Episcopal Methodist denies the report that the Presidency of Randolph Macon College at That institution is under the control of Methodists. and has just elected a Methodist preacher as its seldom see, except it is given to them. They | President while Mr. Davis is an Episcopalian-

POLITICAL.

-Two negro members of the South Carolina Legislature, elected by Republicans, announce their intention of voting for Seymour and Biair -Gen. Sir A. Clifton, is the high old heir presumptive to the baronetey of his nephew (Sir R. J.

n), having entered his hundreth year. -The Richmond Despatch recently said: "If Maine shall show a gain, large or small, for the Radicals, Seymour may consider his chances of being a successor of George Washington as small indeed,"

-The Chicago Democrats are desirous of running William B. Ogden for Congress. Should be reof the country, always preferring the public the facts. The chief point of his desire was to tuse, Dr. S. N. Davis will probably obtain the nomi -It is reported from New Orleans that Gen.

Hancock has written a letter to a personal friend in New Orleans that "Seymour and Blair have not the

-Some of the French country papers naively report that Seymour and Blair were elected in New York, and the Pays calls them the official candidates for the Presidency. Blair's letter of acceptance is still violently censured by the official French press. -Several facts are held to indicate that there will be a boit from the nomination of Gov. Swann for Congress in the Third Maryland District. The opposition to him among a large number of the Den is much more decided than a simple matter of fancy

and personal choice, Senator Van Winkle is on the stump for other evening, he said he had been surprised at the prevalence of a rumor that he had left his party, which would best be answered by his appearance on that occasion as a speaker before a Grant Club.

-The Democracy of Brooks county, Ga., had a meeting last week which was addressed in a very foreible speech by Moses Knight, a colored man, until recently a leading Hadical, who denounced the carpet-baggers in merited terms, and declared his shouldered white man, with a hat three parts crown

election of Seymour and Blair. -The New York correspondent of the Cincin-netl Engulrer indulges in the following speculation ern principles. That niggers and abouttonists, and Edgar Cowan, Peensylvania; Secretary of War, George B. McClelian, New Jersey; Secretary of the Treasury, George H. Pendleton, Ohio; Secretary of the Navy, David G. Farragut; Attorney-General, what we think of such fellows as you down here; Sharkey, Mississippl; Secretary of the Interior, Charles Haight, California.

-The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register writes: "Gentlemen in correspondence with Gov. Seymour say he has the utmost confidence in the success of the Democratic party. The Governor's confidence is shared by all the leaders of the party. Old politicians, who have been feeling the public pulse for nearly half a century, say the symptoma never were better than they are at the present time. They predict for Seymour and Bialr a majority of at least three hundred thousand in the whole vote, including the black vote in the South. Gov Seymour himself has assured several persons that he never was more hopeful for the country than he now s, and that in his large experience he has never seen

a better spirit among the people." -The New Orleans Bee, alinding to the report that Mr. E. A. Poilard had had a quarrel with Jefferson Davis, thus disdainfully repels the insinuation, so far as Mr. Davis is concerned: "We doubt execcelingly that Mr. Davis ever honored Mr. Pollard by 'quarreiling' with him. They were never on terms which would have made it possible for them to quarrel.' It is believed that Mr. Davis had no further knowledge of Mr. Pollard than that he was a newspaper reporter or writer in Richmond. When Mr. Davis quarreded, it was with his equals, and not with such as Mr. Poilard, who never moved in circles where he would be likely to come in contact with Mr. Davis. Mr. Pollard did not become notorious until he had published his 'History (?) of the War.' "

-The South Carolina House of Representatives has caused to be printed a roll of its members, setting forth the name, postoffice address, and profession of each. The planters and farmers predominate, num boring 59 representatives. The clergymen come next on the list, with 16. Of pedagogues and merchants there are 16-8 of each class. The doctors and builders number 5 ch, and the carpenters 6. Lawyers seem to have seen decidedly at a discount, for they take their place with the coachmakers, who number only 4. Three are tailors and 2 masons, The remaining members include a bookkeeper, a clerk, a wheelwright, a tanner, an engineer, a civil engineer, a mechanic, a chemist, a hatter, a blacknith, a late paymaster of the United States army, and a superintendent of education.

-The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution calls upon the other morning (since Mr. Nelson made his speech sought to be brought to their morning that the brought to be brought to their two for additional forms of the deep forms of t ng (since Mr. Nelson made his speech | sought to be brought to their doors. It says; Byron), I read Byron's lines on Gen. Marceiu, the | are perfected, will be knocking at the door for ad French General killed at Coblentz, and thought them mission. Let them in, provided they agree to work particularly applicable to Gen. Gent, and therefore like between till the election. If there are young ry through any measures of Democratic poli- in the prevalent mode of conducting elec- send them to you for publication as my campaign men in the city who are not Democrats, win them over to your ranks. Do not proscribe them because of past difference." What a nice thing it must be to be a "scalawag" in Atlanta, when such means are employed to win an erring brother to the right side. The system mis. t be adopted with profit elsewhere,

Andrew Johnson an Enemy of the Democracy tie is Hannted by the Ghost of Mrs. Sar-

Patt. From the Freeman's Journal.

From the Freeman's Journal.

For the benefit of professing Democrats who are trying to think that Andlew Johnson is a friend to the Democratic party, we wish to call attention to the following faces:

1. Andrew Johnson has supported the treacherous Whiham II. Seward, as his Secretary of State, in all his real estate swindles, in buying Alaska icobergs not worth a song for over \$7,000.00 in gold, most of which sam has been divided among the members of the "ring" that devised, or have been necessary to carry out the pulpable swindle. Andrew Johnson, while thus commying at an increase of debt and taxa-

which sum has seen divided among the memoers of the "ring" that devised, or have been necessary to carry out the pulpable swindle. Andrew Johnson, while time countring at an increase of debt and taxation, is not entitled to the support of true bemocrats. Moreover, he suffers this clerk of his, this rimming W. H. Seward, to use his position in favor of trunt and of the Republican ticket.

Moreover, he suffers that other clerk of his, Secretary McChiloch, of the Treasure, to go on gambling in gold and in United States conds, cariching his favorites by a disturbance of the ordinary course of trade in money matters.

Moreover, another of his clerks, Randall, Postmater-steneral, is abusing his position to the damage of the Democratic party. Randall, as it seems to us, is "running with the hare and no-ding with the hound!" *Air. Randall pretends to go with the Democratic party. But, his department is run in the interest of the Radicals! Take the Post Office in New York for an example. It was runnored has month that the Post Office clerks, in this city were to be assessed for the purpose of buying up Yankee votes in Maine for the Renablean teket. On the 25th of August, meeting Mr. James Keily, the Postmaster, we asked him if this was the fact. Mr. Kelly epide that no one in his office should be required to pay anything for any party. He acked that Democrate unight come down there, and welcome, and ask contributions, as woil as itepublicans, but that in either case they must be vointary: and Mr. Kelly said, distinctly, that the refusal of any of his clerks to contribute money to either party should not be any disadvantage to such an one.

an one.

In face of this distinct declaration of Postmaster Kely on Aug. 25, two or three days afterwards a percentage was withheld from the pay of our New York Post Office clerks, for the benefit of the Republican party in Maine, * As Mr. Kelly disavowed to us personally, and meat emphatically, any part in such an action, does it not oflow that it has been done by order of Mr. Randal, Postmaster-General?

We have no objection to any one pitying Andrew Johnson. On the contrary, we think such a sentiment towards blue both Carlishan and natural. It is as much his due as it is to any poor wretch under sentence of capital execution. He has played the part that a iri, htened monkey might play on a become two. He has jerked and puffed all the valve hands in turn. But it is palpable he could not run the rain We leave him with the lancied ghost of Mrs. Surratt that haunts him.

Preservation of Meat. An experiment is now being made in Australia,

the results of which, if sansfactory, will have a very

important influence on the world. It is to attempt the transportation of fresh meat to England, preserved by a chemical process from decay. Mutton is selling n Melbourne for one and two pence a pound, while in London it costs nearly a shilling. America, and also in Texas, beef can be obtained at a very slight cost, and if means of preservation are discovered, all the markets of the world might be upplied. The proposed plan for keeping the ment esh is said to be adapted from a late discovery f Prof. Faraday's, and consists in freezing it b vaporation. No exact description of the process has een yet given, but its feasibility may be judgeom the fact that the sheep raisers in Australia have subscribed £10,000 to carry on the experiment with and 300 tons of meat have been shipped to Ragiand

CONCERNING NEGRO SUFFRAGE. To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: I have been requested by our eminent fellow citizen Uri Bung, Esq. (who has been rescued rom the jaws of death by the use of my celebrated Botanical Worm Eradicator), to write an article on the subject of negro suffrage. In answer to this application I wish to state that I agree with Vallandigham in the opinion that the nigger is a subordi nate issue in the coming election-that the great is sue to be borne in mind is the greenback issue.

Understand me distinctly. Instinct and on constitutional principles. But nigger votes don't trouble us here, and if they are ram-bunctions down South, why, that is the sffair of the Southern Democracy-not ours. I believe in every man skinning his own skunks. The Southern Demorracy have not fully appreciated their Northern ailies, and it don't hart my feelings to see them rought to taw a little.

To Illustrate: I have always been an ultra, pro-slavery, Southern rights Democrat. I have been outspoken in my conctions. So much so, in fact, that shortly before the rebellion I found a certain thriving village in the Western Reserve of Ohio, where I happened to be selling my invaluable remedies at the time, so undiately struck me that with my sentiments, and my remedics, the South would be my most profital field of labor. From what I had heard of Vicksburg, Grant and Colfax. At a meeting in Parkersburg, the | would be most likely to meet congenial souls and

Upon landing there I took my carpet-baz in hand and walked up toward the American Hotel. mined to make a favorable impression upon entering town, I took occasion to kick a burly nigger was sunning himself upon the sidewalk, knowing

Imagine my surprise and disgust when a tall, broadtermination to exert all his influence to secure the | to sixteen parts brim, walked up to me and dominat-

alout the Seymour Cabinet: Secretary of State, go in for the rights of the South. There are thousands like me at the North, who are with you and will su-tain you in the present crisis.

"Waal, stranger," was the reply, "Pil show you Charles O'Conor, New York; Postmaster-General, and with that, catching up an enormous whip from John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, or W. L. a dray, he proceeded to lash me in such a brutal and a dray, he proceeded to lash me in such a brutal and unfeeling manner that I carried the we to be raised for a month afterwards.

Naturally indignant at such a reception, I retraced my steps to the boat, and proceeded further down the river, landing at a point not far above "the coast." Here I took pains to talk Southern princi ples very loudly, and, profiting by my Vicksburg experience, I was particularly civil to the colored peo-

ple with whom I came in contact. I think I must have overdone the latter business, for I had not been there a week before I was arrested by a vigilance committee as an abolition spy, and although I protested that I was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and in favor of giving the South all they asked or ever might ask, the vindictive head, tarred and feathered me, and finally aded me up in a hogshead and rolled me into the Mississippi, where I would inevitably have been drowned if it had not been for merciful Providence and a profane steamboat captain who picked me up under the supposition that I was a hogshead of to sacco, and whose horrible blasphemy on unheading not attempt to describe. In the wrath of his disapnt he would doubtless have chucked me verboard again had it not been for the interference of a Southern gentleman of one of the first families, who had graduated at a Northern medical college and practised poker playing for a livelihood. good Samaritan rescued me and paid my passage to Cairo on a stern-wheel boat, upon condition that I was not to be allowed to land until I reached that spot. I must have been a ridiculous sight as I went on that stern-wheeler in my feathery suit, but the sun was very hot and I soon moulted.

No. sir; though the Southern Democracy like our votes, so far as my experience goes, they do not have that personal regard for the Democrats of the North which one gentleman, and much more one Democrat, is justified in expecting from another; co sequently if, underthe new order of things, the niggers do crowd them a little down there, I don't propose to tear my shirt about it,

But the great Pendletonian idea of "unlimited greenbacks" is one which comes home to every man's soul and every man's pocket. Pay off t bonds in greenbacks. Extinguish the national debt ment in greenbacks, and abolish all tariffs and all and make everybody rich. That's the great issue of the present campaign. As Pendicton says, stop this contraction, and substitute a healthy expan sion of the currency. And his idea of "healthy" is like the little boy's. This little boy heard his sister's

like the little boy; "she is," said the little boy; "she "A healthy angel she is," said the little boy; "she Let the niggers flicker, say I, and make the fight on the one issue of "unlimited greenbacks," and a pocket full of money for everybody.

The Democratic papers are not properly conducted. If Belmont and those fellows would buy a firstclass gally paper, and let me run it for them, it can see, have made anything of the fact that the ablest Snancier in the Republican party, Gen. B. F. Builer, has come out in favor of the Pendletonian Do not suppose from this that I am a friend of Butler. On the contrary, I louthe and despise him test him as a vindictive and tyrannical minion of dosmin has always been a consistent Democrat. He Democratic party, and so far as I have been able to ing up. And it seems to me that the fact that Gen. Butler endorses the honestylof the greenback scheme cannot fail to exert a powerful moral influence upon intelligent and reflective men of both political par-Yours, expansively,

DR. S. POKEROOT, Worm Doctor and Natural Physician. BROOKLYN, Aug. 31, 1868.

General Term at Newburgh-Indges and

Newsungs, Sept. 14, 1868.—The General Term of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District mmenced here yesterday. All four of the Judges Lott, Barnard, Gilbert, and Tappen, were on the

Particular interest was felt in Judge Lott on ac ent of the recent articles about him in THE SUN. And whatever may have been true about him on ormer occasions, it is but sheer justice to the Judge to say that he presided to-day with grace and dignity Not an expression of impatience, not one barsh word toward any member of the bar escaped his venerable hps. His whole manner was characterized by urbanity and calmness. Once or twice be complained -but with excellent reason-of there being an insufficiency of officers in attendance on the Court. The bearing of the Judge to-day did much to conciliate the regard of the bar, which had been considerably estranged from him of late. The venerable Judge is honest; let him beware of county politicians, who greatly injure his reputation by their open and vulpar boasts of their induence over him in professional matters, as if they ewned him-boasts which have been uttered even in open court in his absence. They throw dust in his eyes, and lead him whither he knows not, and into the mire, by steps which he would not take understandingly. I have heard it urged in apology for the Judge that he suffered ter ibly from the gravel. Undoubtedly the gravel is nost painful complaint, and it may excuse a degree of querulousness; but I to not see why it should have the effect to stop up one car and leave the other

This was Judge Tappen's first appearance here. man by nature, and a man whose instincts and in-Judge Joseph P. Barnard possesses both the talent he would be if he held the office by a life tenure, or

during good behavior.

siderable clearness and force; he sees his points clearly, and states them so as to make them under stood; but his sentences are disjointed, and broken. and very ungrammatical. He will do, however, is

case of Scymour's election, for Minister to the Court of St. James, Associated with Mr. Murphy was the sleek, portly, ourtly Mr. Van Cott, who looksall overa relic of the d Whig party, and almost painfully " respectabl In opposition to these gentlemen and to the pave-ment was Mr. Pratt of Brooklyn, clear-headed and a

remarkably pleasant speaker. I saw here this morning the Hon. Grenville T. Jenks-Jenks of Brooklyn-the brilliant and glo-rious Jenks. He was sitting on the steps of the Court House, in the cool of the morning, and being of granite they did not give perceptibly under his weight. But there is nothing else heavy about Jenks except his person. As an eloquent and effective

speaker I have not heard his equal at the bar since he days of Rufus Choate. Mr. Voorhees-of Beebe, Donohue & Cook-the great postponer," Is here; and among the arrivals this evening is the Hop. William Wickham, your adidate for the Demogracy for Governor, and by far the ablest member of the bar in Suffoik county.

The Hon. John H. Anthon, who is cordially welcomed everywhere by his hosts of Masonic friends,

and Judge Armstrong of Queens, and Board of Health Bilss were in attendance this afternoon.

Barney Hughes of Brooklyn entertained the Court and the bar for half an hour with his genuine Irish

Nat Waring is here, but would prefer to be after e Spanish mackerel this hot day, rather than hook-

ing up loose points of haw. As it is an object to all travellers to know of good hotels, I may mention that the Orange County House is a comfortable stopping place.

A Duel between Journalists.

The latitude of discussion and expression lowed between editors in this country floats no availed in France. Here, almost any coarse and sive cpithet may be applied with impunity to an adversary, and some prominent journalists who have of it as a means of conveying the truth with frank- | you my motire de chapelle ing your meaning, they say, when you call a man a | occasionally puzzled whether to write et or te in the ar, or a swindler, or a drunkard, or even when you aftern that he is in hell. The taste for this sort of thing Increases rather than diminishes, particularly during a nested political canvass; and so widely does | ceiling, conceive, &c.; when it follows any other t prevail among the partisan press that it would be letter it is niways ie-grief, triend, niece, &c difficult to name a paper of that class which has not some time descended to unseemly personalities. In France, editorial scrimmages are by no means unommon, and personalities as gross as any indulged in by American writers occasionally disfigure even e columns of the metropolitan press. But whereas here the system is a harmiess one, so far the personal safety of the is concerned, in France, where the duello still flourishes, the individual who transcends the limits of propriety in attacking an adversary must be prestrange to say, the danger attending the practice cems in no respect to bring it into disfavor. is a fascination in abusing a man when the chances are about even that in return he will put a through your body, which to the impulsive French-

man is almost irresistible. The last notable editorial guarrel in France was between M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Paris Pays, and a notorious bully and duellist, and his cousin, M. Lisengaray, a nery Gascon from Auch, who edits the Accentr Démocratique of Gers. Premising that there had been considerable preliminary skirmissing between these gentlemen in the columns of their respective journals, and that the latter had attacked M. Cassagnac père as well as the son, we give the following extracts from a recent

"At first I thought that M. Lissagaray was perhaps as brace as he was inpudent, and I concluded to take my varies and buy at taket for Auch.
"Upon reading a second time M. Lissagaray's article, I saw that he deemed us worthy neither of his sword nor his pen.

ly a man who has gone through bankruptcy could be so proud.
"Pooh! Dooh! I know the system and approve of it. It is a cowardly one sometimes, but always a

ellows throw themselves into a cab."

Chased by the sculptress herself. The original cost of the statue was \$6,000. fil not take a cab, but he went to the railroad station

The trascible Li-sagaray was as good as his word. A meeting was speedily arranged between the ediors, but so flerce and personal had been their quarof that there was some difficulty in ascertaining to be M. Cassagnac, who, in accordance with the French practice, was entitled to make choice of wea- one or two hours after midnight, a waiter knocked at pons. He chose small swords, but his adversary desiring to fight with unbuttoned foils, he waived his Mademoiselle." "Foiles entrer," repned the diva of privilege, and the latter weapon was agreed upon, the sales de mon pere. M. Duguerreau came in and 31, with extraordinary energy and vindictiveness. The combatants were engaged in no trumpery affair of honor, involving a few scratches, a reconciliation, and a dinner at a crack restaurant on the Boulevard. They meant to kill each other, and tried their best to Upon the word being given M. Lissagaray com-

menced the attack and pushed the fighting. After a long and animated struggle be lost his foil, and the seconds proposed a pause for rest and refreshment. Again the combatants confronted each other, and again M. Lissagaray was the attacking party, using, however, more circumspection than in the first onset. M. de Cassagnae was cool and wary, his tactics evidently being to tire out his more impetuous adversary. He finally directed a skilful which was no less skiifully parried. The veteran lucilist could not avoid exclaiming aloud in a courteous tone, "I think, Monsieur, I never saw a more scauti ul parry than that." It now became evident that M. Lissagaray was growing fired, and upon his full again escaping from his hand, the seconds proposed another pause in the combat, which was agreed to. In the third assault M. Lissagaray was, in the parlance of the prize ring, decidedly "groggy," although his pluck did not desert him. Feeling him self grow feeble, he cried out: "Attack me, Monsieur; it is evident that you wish to tire me out." M. de Cassagnae replied with a significant gesture, which might be interpreted to mean, affair." At length, as M. Lissagaray's defence grew weaker, his adversary pierced him above the right breast, and he fell bleeding into the arms of the French sufficiently well to write it purely. seconds. M. de Cassagnae immediately advanced with extended band, and said: "Will you permit me Monsieur, to shake hands with you?" sieur," was the reply. "But," resterated M. de Cassagoac, "it is only a question of bravery." question of principle," returned the other, "and of political dignity." "I am sorry," replied M. de Cussagnac, "I should have been giad to take your hand." M. Lissagaray then fainted.

Having soon recovered his senses, he insisted upon he duci's being resumed; but this was deliberately proposed by the seconds, as sheer madness. He was herefore obliged to content himself with formally otifying his adversary's seconds that, should Heave pare him his hie, the duel must be renewed until nercy. His life was for a time seriously endangered, out now every hope is entertained of his recovery. In that event we shall wait with anxiety, not un nixed with enricelty, to see if he execute his terrible threat upon M. Cassagnae père.

during good behavior.

Among the lawyers in attendance was the Hon.

Henry C. Murphy. He appeared in support of the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature appointing certain Commissioners to pave part of a street in Brooklyn; the paving, at their option, to be with the Nicolson navement. Mr. Murphy speaks with con-

SUNBEAMS.

-Hackett will commence an engagement in London next December. -A half-bushel of potatoes is the price of ad-

mission to the Sait Lake Theatre. -Two belligerent agriculturists at a Missouri

fair shot at each other and killed a young woman -Miss Laura Keene is playing at Taunton,

-The needle-gun has been introduced into the armies of Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, -Jefferson Davis has been visiting the Earl

of Shrewsbury at his magnificent seat of Alton -One Howe has undertaken to navigate the

Erie canal in a tub from Buffalo to Albany in eighteen days.

-The old Prussian field marshal Von Wranger elebrated his seventy-second anniversary of service in the Prussian army on the 15th of August. During his long time he has served in the Prussian army without interruption.

-Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Herschel, and Sir Henry James are a Board of Trustees for a fund to survey the peniusula of Mount Sinai, to de termine the true line of march of the Jews, and the true mountain of the law.

-It is stated that M. de Champs, the French interpreter who accompanied the Chinese Embassy, will return to Boston within a few months to ratify a matrimonial engagement made during his stay in

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., the publishers of this city, have given Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, the sam of \$20,000 for the construction of an orphan sylum in Macon, under the auspices of the Prostant Episcopal Church.

—Pref.ct Haussmann is one of the best violinists in Paris. At a soirce in Fontainchlean, recently, ha and Jean Jacques Offenbach played a duet, which

-The Macon (Ga.) Messenger announces that

pleased the Empress so much that she said to the great beautifier of Paris; "M. Haussmann, if your ics should get the better of you. I shall appoint -There are few people who have not been words that so represent the sound of long e. A very simple rule, says a schoolmaster, removes all diffi-culty. When the dipthong follows c, it is always ci-

-King Victor Emmanuel lately had a narrow escape while shooting in the mountains at Valdieri When in pursuit of a chamois, and at the moment he was surmounting a rock, a portion of the latter gave way, and his Majesty would have infallibly fallen over a precipice if a persant had not lent kim assistance. His Majesty took off his hat to the peasant,

and on the spot handed him 1,000 scudi. He has since then settled a pension on him for it's. -An English artist writes to the London Athengum, to complain of the heavy duty, ten per cent., imposed by the American tariff upon imported pic tures, and says, " I leave it to your readers to judge of the state of Art in a country of such boasted free dom, when native artists require such ample protection from foreigners." To judge by the character of most English pictures sent to this country, duties equivalent to a total probibition might be imposed

upon them without serious detriment to Art. -The Springfield Republican says that Speaker Colfax is engaged to be married to Miss Neilie Wade, a nicee of Senator Wade, of Ohio. She is described as "a sweet, sensible, accomplished lady of 30 years, an Obio farmer's daughter, quite worthy the place she has won in the heart of the second man in publie life in the nation, and of the position by his side in home and in society she is destined soon to take." As Mr. Bowles of the L'epublican is an intimate friend

official. -Miss Louisa Lander's life-size marble statue of Virginia Dure is to be sold at auction on Tucsday of next week in Boston. Miss Lander is a sister of Gen. Lander. The status was finished by her in 1860, at Rome, and shipped from Leghorn, but the "See how these buffoons in red caps imitate the new world. It was subsequently abandoned by regulation antiquity.

"Brutes throw himself upon his sword. These fellows throw themselves into a cab."

"Brutes throw himself upon his sword. These chased by the sculptress herself. The original cost

- Puris Coprice, a spicy Paris journal, pays its and took the express train to Paris, where he caused the following reply to be published:

- Tura Copres, and Perk Revolution, and presents to the New York Revolution, and presents to the consideration half a column of althorisms on work. **Soliowing reply to be published:

Don't leave, builty of the Pays. You say: Give 2 a hint and I will come. Well, it is I, Mousieur and Granier de Cassagnae, who an coming to Paris Saturday morning to see you.

And do you wish to know why, after having deard you unworry of my contempt, I consent to a cetting?

Man do you wish to know why, after having deard you unworry of my contempt, I consent to a cetting? not for having declared that I had become for it would be easy enough to reply that, the sheared in commerce, I had never been ion to be declared bankrupt.

at things, take pains to make good soop and ment the shockings of their husbands." Affred de Vigny expressed about the same idea in a somewhat seraphile style: "My ideal wearan must be good, sweet, Seignac.
Understand ourselves. Whatever may so fortunate as to return home, I shall now the Alphonse of the Arenit. Your father is my stand me, and I hope to lang him so. use you have insuited the Republic of and useful." Afred de Musset wrote to Alphons going to endeavor to hill you, M. Paul tunate as to return home, I shall good, sweet, and useful. As for emancipated women, and I hope to hang him so e rognes in the country to come occupies herself with political economy should be

i enhang hem.

On Saturday morning, then, Monsieur Paul Grande Cussaguae. You have three days yet to burn your Beauvallos pistols."

shot."
—Mile. Schneider was rather unpleasantly
treated by her French landford in London, M. Dutreated by her French landlord in London, M. Durecent sojourn in the British metropolis. After one of the representations of the Grand Duchess of pagne supper, which assumed an exceedingly gay character. When the guests had left Mile. Schneider, her door and said : " M. Duguerreau wishes to see you, said: "Mile. Schneider, I regret exceedingly that 1 cannot keep you any longer at my house. It has always borne an excellent reputation, which it would lose in case I should tolerate in it a repetition of such drinking scenes as have just taken place in your rooms. My porter will, to-morrow morning, convey your trunks to any place you may designate." The

actress, it is said, responded by throwing a tumbles at the landlord's head. -The Paris correspondent of the London Tele. graph says: "That wonderful, old, mysterious Perian, whom every one here knew by sight, was found dead in his apartment recently. No lates than last Wednesday evening I met him at the opera, where he went every night they played, going in turn to the Opera Comique, or, during the season, to the Italiens. Nobody called him otherwise than 'le Persan, but his real name was Ismaii Khan Aga Mo-hammed. He resided in Paris for the last forty years, and retained throughout the Oriental costume. I believe he never visited a soul here, and possessed other friend than his man servant, who had strict orders to burn all the letters that came for his man

ter. It is easy to infer from this that the 'Persan had a very strong tincture of originality in him. His venerable air (he was eight) two years of age), and melancholy and my sterious countenance, made him quite interesting. The only sociable thing known about him is that he contributed several papers on Persian life to the Revue des Deux-Mondes, and also translated into French a Persian poem, 'The Birds and the Flowers.' People wonder how, with his in veterate disposition to misanthropy, he ever learnt

-The following curious details regarding the gastronomic tastes of the reigning sovereigns of rope, are taken from a Paris paper:

on Victoria. - Abstemious, Puseyite, fiking beef and pastry.

Alexander It.—Hearty eater, connoisseur in wine, preferring Champagne and Burgundy, and fond of

ame. His Prussian Majesty.—Good drinker (Roederer, ec.), beer, mutton, biscuits, and sweet things. A Ac., beer, mutton, biscuits, and aweet things. A pleasant and analiceted host.

His Majiesty of Austria.—Silent at table, cats dark meat, especially mutton and game, and drinks the national wines of Hungary and Bordeaux.

Victor Emmanuel.—Mighty hunter. Capital appetite, cats only withe meat and small came. Kills wild boar, but never cats their meat: drinks the Cote d'Or wines.

1-abella of Spain.—Great appetite; prefers veal and white meats, drinks Spanish wines and Boydeaux.

and white meats, drinks Spanish wines and boo-deaux.

The Sultan.—Partisan of strong meats, of rice, of pastry, of Eastern irrut, and of Bureaudy.

His Dutch Majes y has the finest colar in Europe; fond of fish, and especially salmon. His neighbor of Beigium cats very little, and always small game, and drinks spaningly of Bordeaux.

The ex-King of Hanover lives on the Bohemian pheasant, the woodcock of Galeta, and smoked has of Styria, and drinks Moselle and the Rhine wises. King Louis of Portugal is the smallest eater is Europe.